

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1970

Established 1887

221

In Stormy Commons Debate Bories Defeat Censure of Arms for S. Africa

By Bernard Weinraub
LONDON, July 22 (NYT).—Amid scenes of furious uproar, the House of Commons today mounted a bitter attack on the British government's policy of arms sales to South Africa.

A Labor motion urging the government to abandon its policy of sales was defeated by a majority of 22. The vote was

going to be worth doing this—defying the UN, setting aside national rule of law and estranging us from so many countries... something... so trivial," Stewart, the former foreign secretary, said in the packed Commons.

Overruling is spoiling its the world for no return," stated. "We urge the government to abandon this before it's too late."

attacks in the Gothic with both Tories and members sitting on the edges made unashamedly belligerent the opening of debate in reversal sale of arms to Africa for maritime defense.

ramatic Tory reversal of government policy—which is going to engulf Britain in demonstrations over the next days—sparked an acid exchange between two of the nation's political figures. Former minister Harold Wilson and Douglas-Home, the former Commonwealth secretary, led the move to sell arms to Pretoria government.

point, Sir Alec said quietly announcement to sell arms Africa was "an intention... a decision."

its later, Mr. Wilson jumped his feet and said: "Mr. Belhaizer Vorster, the Congolese Prime Minister, has voted as having said the

it has intimated privately that they are going

To Our Readers

A breakdown in the international communications center in New York has prevented the Herald Tribune from publishing the New York and Canadian financial tables in this edition. It is hoped that the line failure, which affected all high-speed international teletype communications, will be overcome in time for the tables to be carried in later editions.

to resume arms sales to South Africa and he intends to hold them to that pledge. Was he speaking the truth or was he joking?"

Sir Alec glared at Mr. Wilson. Mr. Vorster had understood, as indeed everybody else in the country has understood, except possibly you that it was the intention and has been all the time, of the Conservative government... to consider the sale of certain categories of arms," he said wryly.

As the debate continued, Sir Alec

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

5 Copters, 10 GIs Lost In Flareup

Indochinese Reds Start New Drives.

SATIGON, July 22 (AP).—U.S. military headquarters announced today the loss of five American helicopters to Communist ground fire in Laos and South Vietnam and also reported increased Communist attacks inside Cambodia and in the northern quarter of South Vietnam.

The U.S. command also announced that yesterday, for the first time in nearly a month, fighter planes escorting an attack of American reconnaissance aircraft counterattacked anti-aircraft positions inside North Vietnam.

During the past 24 hours, the command said, ten Americans were killed and 20 wounded—one of the heaviest 24-hour tolls in recent months.

One of the American dead and at least 25 of the wounded were hit during a daylight Communist attack with infantry and mortar fire on a U.S. M16 Airborne Division firebase.

The base, in mountain jungles

west of the old Vietnamese imperial capital of Hanoi, blocks major routes from Laos.

The Reds' attack began with four mortar barrages at dawn yesterday. Eight Chicom tanks were blown up during the day of fighting, in which the U.S. ground troops were supported by fighter-bombers and helicopter gunships.

It was the third day of widespread North Vietnamese and Viet Cong assaults to the north, south and west of Phnom Penh, the Cambodian capital.

North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops seized a strategic highway 4, isolating Cambodian forces under attack at besieged Kiri Rong, 50 miles southwest of Phnom Penh.

Supplies were being shelled to the weary defenders.

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North Vietnamese and Viet

Bitter Exchanges in Commons On Arms for South Africans

(Continued from Page 1) leaned forward and defended the South African arms decision on what he saw as Britain's strategic interest in assuring the safety of the sea route around South Africa against any Communist threat.

"Mr. Wilson and his friends got out for Aden and the Russians moved in," he said in a rising voice. "Where Britain, or her allies, have stepped out in such vital strategic areas, one or other of the Communist countries has stepped in."

At this point Mr. Wilson rose again, amid Conservative shouts of "Sit down" and "Shut up."

The former prime minister's face

was flushed. "Will you now answer the question I put to you before? You will have read in yesterday's Daily Mail . . ."

As Tories burst into prolonged applause Sir Alec frowned and made an impatient gesture.

". . . You should not show your dissatisfaction over the paper that has helped you so much." Mr. Wilson shouted, as both Laborites and Tories applauded or yelled, " Shut up."

Mr. Wilson continued: "Will you say whether Dr. Vorster was telling the truth, or lying, or whether you are misleading the House?"

Angrily, Sir Alec said: "I will certainly answer but I do not intend to be lectured by the leader

of the opposition—least of all, if I may say so, about straight answering."

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Afro-Asian Resolution in UN Condemns U.K. Arms Policy

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 22 (UPI)—Zambia introduced in the UN Security Council today an Afro-Asian resolution to condemn the sale of arms to South Africa and strengthen the existing embargo.

Zambian Ambassador Vernon J. Mwanga said the sponsors, which are Burundi, Nepal, Sierra Leone and Syria, in addition to his own country, wanted a vote on the draft tomorrow.

Mr. Mwanga said the resolution

Dock Strike In Britain

(Continued from Page 1) or two cents, a daily increase since the strike.

Covent Garden wholesalers warned, however, that the supply of apples, oranges, grapefruits and bananas was rapidly dwindling. "Supplies of all imported fruit will be gone in a week to ten days," said one official of the National Federation of Fruit and Potato Traders.

Another major wholesaler said simply: "No wholesaler has any oranges in stock."

At the moment there appears little chance of an immediate settlement to the tie-up. Both sides are pinning hopes on an official court of inquiry that opened yesterday into the dispute whose impact has spread across Europe.

The four-man inquiry, headed by Lord Pearson, a 70-year-old senior judge, will hold its second public hearing into the deadlock over wages.

At issue is the basic rate of pay for the dockers. The trade unionists want this basic pay increased from \$26.40 to \$48. The basic rate is used to determine overtime and bonus earnings. Weekly wages on the docks average \$86.40, second only to printers in the wage scale of the Department of Employment and Productivity.

U.S. Embargoes Mail

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UPI)—The Post Office announced today that an embargo has been placed on all surface mail from the United States to Britain because of the dock strike there.

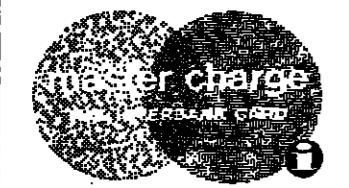
"Postmasters in the United States have been instructed not to accept surface mail addressed to Great Britain," it said.

"Mail in transit will be delivered to the cities which are points of departure from the United States to Great Britain. It will be held at these points until disposition can be determined. Air mail going to Great Britain is not affected by the embargo."

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42 AVENUE DE FRIEDLAND
PARIS-8e

GEORG JENSEN
15 NEW BOND STREET
LONDON W.1

GEORG JENSEN
101 B. RUE ROYALE, BRUSSELS 1

leaved forward and defended the South African arms decision on what he saw as Britain's strategic interest in assuring the safety of the sea route around South Africa against any Communist threat.

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The emotions and angry attacks in today's debate underscored the angry mood of numerous Labor party members, as well as voters, over the decision to resume arms shipments to South Africa. The government rests its main case on the need for sea security around South Africa.

Critics, however, say the strategic argument is overstated. They see Britain's decision as attempting closer diplomatic and trade ties with the South African regime.

Denis Healey, the Labor party spokesman on defense, said that even if there were a military threat to the Cape, it could not be met by arms sales, by South Africa alone nor by South Africa in combination with Britain.

It would also remind the permanent members, which include Britain and France, of their "special obligation to abide by the resolutions of the Security Council."

According to the UN, France has become the biggest supplier of arms and military equipment to South Africa.

British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home announced in the House of Commons on Monday that the new Conservative government is considering whether to supply South Africa with limited categories of arms to protect the sea routes round the Cape.

Mr. Mwanga rejected this reasoning today. "We regard this as a shameful excuse to camouflage the malicious intentions of the British government in this matter," he said. "We suspect that the decision is motivated by economic and racial considerations."

The Zambian delegate also asserted that despite the British statement that despite the British decision a direct threat to them. A resumption in sales, he was warned, would "propel African countries into what would be a painful arms race." These countries, he said, "would look not to Britain but to the Soviet Union or China for their arms."

With today's debate, the Labor party announced a major demonstration in Trafalgar Square on Sept. 6 to protest arms shipments to South Africa. Other demonstrations are expected in London this week.

U.S. Dissociates Itself

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UPI)—The United States today dissociated itself from Britain's decision to consider resuming arms sales to South Africa.

A State Department spokesman said the United States could not associate itself with any measure that might increase the flow of arms to South Africa.

U.K. Displeased

As the Council adjourned debate until tomorrow, sources said that Britain was displeased by the Afro-Asian resolution and could not vote for it. British Ambassador Frederick Warner and French delegate Claude Chayet were expected to try to have it toned down.

The United States was also said to be concerned about a proposed finding by the Council that apartheid and the supply of weapons to South Africa "constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security."

This is what is sometimes called in the UN "Chapter Seven language," meaning that the Council must find the existence of a threat to peace in order to invoke the enforcement provisions of Chapter Seven of the UN Charter, which makes its decisions mandatory.

The sponsors did not specifically invoke Chapter Seven and their resolution, therefore, would become a simple recommendation if adopted.

But some delegates were said to fear that it could open the door to much stronger demands later and make it difficult for the West to resist those demands for their alliance.

A Christian Democrats' meeting voiced renewed confidence in Mr. Andreotti, saying he should make further efforts to fulfill his mandate.

It was taken for granted, however, that conservatives in Mr. Andreotti's Catholic Church-backed party would bitterly fight such an alliance.

The leftist Socialists party met today and announced continued support for Mr. Andreotti but said it too believes there is no opening for a four-party coalition.

It proposed instead an alliance with the Christian Democrats and the tiny Republican party, with the moderate Socialists locked out.

This leftist-oriented coalition would produce a government with a 20-vote majority in the 630-seat Chamber of Deputies.

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July 23, 1970

Florida Citrus Groves**Coca-Cola, Other Giant Firms Are Said to Exploit Migrants**

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UPI)—The Coca-Cola Co. and a string of other giant corporations were used yesterday of "a callous regard" for impoverished migrant workers who harvest the nation's crops.

Testifying before a Senate subcommittee, the Washington-based *Project for Corporate Responsibility* said the exploitation was far removed from the executive suites, but no more excusable, especially in light of the profits of corporate farming.

Now one of Florida's biggest citrus growers, Coca-Cola bought out Minneola Maid orange juice ten years ago. It owns or controls more than 30,000 acres of Florida citrus groves. Other Coke products include Snowdrop orange juice and the Hi-C and Real Gold fruit drinks.

Philip W. Moore, staff counsel for the *Project for Corporate Responsibility*, said the company also owns and operates "unquestionably bad" housing for migrants.

He cited one cluster, near a Minneola Maid grove at Frostproof, Fla., that houses 300 to 300 people.

The quarters, Mr. Moore told the Senate subcommittee on migratory labor, "have no indoor water or plumbing. Even worse," he said, "is the 'social control' Coca-Cola exercises over the migrants."

"In order to live in these houses," he said, "a family must work for Coke. If somebody is sick, the foreman, not a doctor, can decide whether the person can stay home. If the foreman decides that a worker is not sick, then he must either work or risk eviction from his housing."

He said he had singled out Coca-Cola not because it is any worse than other companies, but because it is big, powerful and visible and it "can set the standard for other corporations."

In its second day of hearings, the subcommittee was told Monday of "an endless parade" of suffering and illness among migrant workers in Texas, Florida and Michigan.

Death at 58

A team of doctors sponsored by the Field Foundation reported the death rate for migrants from influenza and pneumonia at twice the national average, tuberculosis deaths 2 1/2 times as numerous and accidents three times as frequent.

The migrant worker can expect to die at 50-50 years sooner than the average American.

The administration fails to send protocol to the Senate by the General Assembly committee in mid-September, Mr. Yost reminded the State Department that the United States has not yet sent word of the protocol to the General Assembly's Political Committee "without fanfare" last November.

Two Explanations

sources offer two different explanations for the delay.

The sticking point, according to sources, is the issue of tear gas and herbicides—both of which military has used in considerable quantities in Vietnam.

When the President announced decision to ask the Senate to ratify the 1952 treaty, the White House pointed out that the United States did not interpret the treaty's to include tear gas or herbicides.

But December, however, the United Nations General Assembly voted, by a vote of 80 to 8, that protocol does ban tear gas and herbicides.

Her sources say that the treaty's marginal issue compared with Cambodia and the straits talks in Vienna, and these concerns keep showing protocol to the bottom of the House staff's in-basket.

In any case, the administration says that it is likely to have a cult time in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on protocol. Sen. J.W. Fulbright, committee chairman, indicated a letter to the President in early September that he thought the United States should interpret the treaty to include tear gas and herbicides.

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There has been speculation here, particularly in light of Mr. Yost's suggestion that the President might

to solve the problem of the treaty by submitting it to the UN. In September that he was sending protocol to the Senate.

Mr. Lewis' former boss, Joseph T. English, a career government worker, resigned recently. His job as administrator was reclassified and filled by a political appointee.

For Sale: 2 Presidential Yachts, But Not One Bidder Shows Up

By Karl E. Meyer

NEWPORT, R.I., July 22 (UPI)—Sale of two presidential yachts closed yesterday with the red-faced announcement that a single bid had been submitted. The White House must now decide what to do with its two white elephants—the cabin cruisers *Patricia* and *Julie*. It appears that buyers were deterred by a condition put on sale—that the yachts are for pleasure only, not for commercial use. An official said the condition was put on the sale by President Nixon himself, probably so that the craft "could not be made into gambling casinos or for some other notorious purpose."

Additionally, the minimum bid set—\$100,000 for the *Patricia* and \$60,000 for the *Julie*—may have been a bit too high for venerable vessels, used by five presidents.

The 92-foot *Patricia* has overnight accommodations for only six people, and the 64-foot *Julie* has bunk space for only six. Both vessels have overlarge dining and lounge areas. During the Kennedy years and Johnson years, the *Patricia* was known as the Honey Pit and the *Julie* called under the name *Patrick J. Brookes*. Brookes of the Nixon sale were mailed to 5,800 potential bidders. The Nixon family and Aristotle Onassis' interested bidders were allowed to inspect the *Patricia* in the Washington Navy Yard and the *Julie* at Miami Beach. Sealed bids were supposed to be submitted to the Department of Defense sales office in Newport, which disposes of unwanted government ships. Bidding competition had been expected for the presidential souvenirs.

Ford Foundation To Help Police

By George Sundt

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—A government-appointed group today labeled the artificial sweetener saccharin safe but recommended further laboratory studies.

A joint panel of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council concluded "on the basis of available information the present and projected use of saccharin in the United States does not pose a hazard."

accharin Ruled Safe, but Study Is Advised

ASHINGTON, July 22 (UPI)—A government-appointed group today labeled the artificial sweetener saccharin safe but recommended further laboratory studies.

A basic aim would be to finance innovations it fears might be neglected by federal aid programs.

Among them are programs to enable the police to focus more on criminal investigation and less on such functions as traffic control; guidelines for arrests in non-emergency situations; developing civilian management personnel; recruiting short-term personnel for work in their own neighborhoods; creating teen-age patrols, and means of promoting better relations.



TO FOIL A THIEF—A snatch-and-grab-proof case is demonstrated for cameras of the BBC at Bristol, England. The idea is that when thieves snatched the bag and ran back to their van with it, a device is released which sends

out masses of colored smoke. This could either cause the thief to drop the case or to throw it into the getaway vehicle. The smoke would fill the vehicle so that the driver, blinded, would have to stop to avoid crashing.

Associated Press

Family Assistance Plan Gets Harsh Reception in Senate Unit

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UPI)—Senators from both parties launched sharp new attacks yesterday on the Nixon administration's beleaguered Family Assistance Plan as the Senate's Committee on Health, Education and Welfare.

In its second day of hearings, the subcommittee was told Monday of "an endless parade" of suffering and illness among migrant workers in Texas, Florida and Michigan.

Mr. Richardson, new to the secretary job, put on a strong performance in a slow, deliberate style. He showed detailed knowledge, offered to work with the committee all through the summer and used with assurance—even gusto—such jaw-breaking bureaucratic welfare phrases as "parameter," the present gap-filling disregard," etc., require certain income to be disregarded in computing benefits.

But the hearing was only a few moments old when it became clear that the Finance Committee remains highly skeptical of the proposed FAP, even with revisions drafted by HEW in June at the committee's request, and may never send it to the Senate floor.

Committee Chairman Russell B. Long, D. La., opened the hearing with a blast: saying it would be an "impossible task" to defend the bill against criticism on the Senate floor. Calling the proposal "a massive and costly experiment," Sen. Long said administration figures showed it would "add 14 million Americans to the welfare rolls."

"In the State of Mississippi, 35 percent of the total population would become welfare recipients in terms of money, the revised FAP's cost to the government is

Sheriff Shows Too Much Spirit

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UPI)

—Sheriff William Montague of Atala County, Mississippi, allegedly led a double life—lawman by day, moonshiner by night.

A federal grand jury in Aberdeen, Miss., has indicted Sheriff Montague, Deputy Sheriff Woodrow Steen and five other men for violating federal liquor laws.

The sheriff obliged one of the other defendants, James Williamson, by looking the other way while Mr. Williamson turned out large batches of moonshine, the indictment said.

Another Flaw Discovered in Troubled F-111

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UPI)

—Yet another flaw that could bring down the F-111 fighter-bomber from flying has been found in the trouble-plagued airplane, the Pentagon revealed yesterday.

An announcement said a team of experts is looking into two incidents in which a part of the front edge of the tail control surface broke off during flight. Both planes landed safely.

"Except for 16 aircraft allowed to fly for test purposes, the entire fleet of 222 swing-wing jets has been sitting on the ground since last December when one of them crashed after a wing split off."

That crash was determined to be the fault of a testing procedure which was unable to uncover a microscopic crack in the wing which, under pressure, became a complete break.

A few months ago another problem erupted in a plane undergoing a different series of tests designed to measure the life of the plane's wings. The Defense Department contract specifies how long the wings must withstand the stresses of use but the test model gave away after it had completed only about 75 percent of the required lifetime.

U.S. Lists New Proposals To Cope With Bombing Wave

WASHINGTON, July 22 (NYT)

—The Nixon administration announced yesterday that it would propose a new explosives contract to combat the growing number of bombings in the United States.

We have a lot of people in Montana with long hair, faded blue jeans and sweat-stained shirts who use a lot of dynamite," he said. "We call them prospectors. They have contributed a lot to the development of the West and I wouldn't want any legislation to hurt their business."

Backing Reported For Domestic Marshall Plan

NEW YORK, July 22 (NYT)

—Whitney M. Young Jr. announced yesterday that 35 senators are ready to sponsor a plan for a multi-billion-dollar "domestic Marshall Plan" to help the country's poor.

The proposed act would be administered by the Interior Department's Bureau of Mines, which administered the Federal Explosives Act of World War I and II.

Like N.Y. Proposals

It is almost identical with proposals made last week by New York City Police Commissioner Howard R. Leary before a Senate subcommittee investigating bombings.

At that time, Mr. Leary also told members of the Senate permanent investigations subcommittee that strict record-keeping should be part of any federal law, and he urged that manufacturers or handlers of explosives, secure storage, and positive identification of retail buyers, with a statement detailing how they proposed to use their purchases.

It would also expand the federal authority to arrest anyone connected with the theft or use of explosives.

The proposed act would be administered by the Interior Department's Bureau of Mines, which administered the Federal Explosives Act of World War I and II.

He said the plan he is devising was first developed in 1964.

"That was before the riots, and so most people smiled nicely and forgot it," he said. "Since the riots, since the unrest, since the call for reparations and the churches have been disrupted, now people are coming back saying what about that Marshall Plan?"

Mr. Young said he had had lunch with a group of senators, at their request. There will be at least 25 senators who will sponsor the plan, he said. He pointed out that the group with whom he met was bipartisan. He would name only Sen. Jacob Javits, R. N.Y. and Sen. Birch Bayh, D. Ind., who he said were the hosts.

"It was about equally divided between Republicans and Democrats," he said. "We even had a couple Southerners there."

The only objections to the administration proposal are expected to come from Western congressmen, who are likely to protest that such a bill would place undue hardships on small miners and prospectors without noticeably curbing the use of bombs.

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Page 4—Thursday, July 23, 1970 **

Vietnamization Vs. Negotiation

The real difference between Washington and Saigon on negotiating a Vietnam settlement is this: the Nixon administration, to satisfy a domestic demand if not to offer "the other side" an attractive alternative to battle, holds out to it the chance to gain by negotiation a certain share of the political power in South Vietnam. In his own most succinct statement of this purpose, Mr. Nixon said on April 20, "A fair political solution should reflect the existing relationship of political forces within South Vietnam." Mr. Rogers followed this up with his suggestion that "the Communists may decide it is in their best interests to negotiate an agreement which gives them representation proportionate to their numbers."

The Thieu government, however, does not wish to offer the other side any share of the political power, by negotiations or otherwise. It wants to keep that power in one package and to hold on to the whole package itself. President Thieu evidently feels—and surely he has reason to know—that a political solution which reflected the existing relationship of political forces would jeopardize his regime's survival. Lacking confidence in his own political appeal, he tries continually to substitute for it American military and economic power.

The second difference between Washington and Saigon follows from this basic one. The administration, seeking—at least in theory—to divide the power in South Vietnam and to distribute the pieces to different factions, has thought of several techniques or approaches to that end. "We recognize the complexity of shaping machinery that would fairly apportion political power in South Vietnam," Mr. Nixon said April 20. "We're flexible." His aides explained that "machinery" could involve elections or some other procedure, so long as it reflected popular choice and was not "imposed."

But the Thieu-Ky government, wishing neither to divide nor to lose the political power, has endorsed only one kind of "machinery"—i.e., elections. It did so last year according to a formula which it elaborated in virtually full confidence that the formula would not be acceptable to its Vietnamese rivals, as indeed it hasn't been.

Now, if the Nixon goal of "fairly apportioning political power" means anything at all, it means some sort of coalition government. What else can it mean? The trouble with saying this out loud, however, is that—as the President noted on Monday—coalition government has somehow become what he called a "code word" for a Communist take-over sooner or later. Mr. Nixon surely knows that coalitions have gone that route only, as in Eastern Europe after World War II, when the Soviet Army was immediately on hand to help the local Communist party—a condition not obtaining in Vietnam, or for that matter, in Finland, Italy, France or Laos, among others who have taken Communists into some form of coalition government in recent years. Nonetheless, the myth is so powerful that even a history-minded American President cringes before it.

This is unfortunate, for no matter what one chooses to call it—"coalition government," "sharing power," "fair apportionment of political power" or what have you—the concept is crucial to a compromise and to winning both public support and enemy acceptance for it.

We suspect that President Thieu understands this very well. He opposes any coalition, "imposed" or not. The last thing he wants is a "fair apportionment of political power." Indeed, he works against the concept every chance he gets. Hence his sly crack last Sunday that Secretary Rogers had created "some misunderstanding." Hence his insistence that he will not let Communists or neutralists (so designated by him), or anyone whom he chooses to throw in jail, participate in South Vietnamese politics. Against such assertions, against his record of political jailings, against his stark interest in his own survival, Mr. Nixon's assurances that President Thieu is pledged to a "free election" ring hollow.

* * *

In fact, there is a quality of shadow play to the whole discussion of negotiating terms. Early in his administration, Mr. Nixon had two tracks to his Vietnam policy—negotiation and Vietnamization. His explicit threat to the other side was to negotiate quickly with the United States or to face a strong and self-sustaining South Vietnamese foe later. Well, 18 months have gone by and no negotiation has occurred, but Vietnamization, according to the administration, is going swimmingly. Saigon, for the reasons cited, seems never to have wanted to talk seriously. Hanoi and the Viet Cong evidently have placed their bets on protracted war, figuring to outlast Washington's direct support of Saigon. Mr. Nixon's own devotion to negotiations has never been beyond challenge, to put it mildly, if for no other reason than the fact that negotiation and Vietnamization are, by their nature, contradictory aims. Or at least they become so, in time.

It is difficult, on the one hand, to build up the Thieu-Ky regime in the interest of turning over more and more of the war burden to the South Vietnamese, while simultaneously exerting pressure on the government to broaden its base and make other bargaining concessions in the interest of a settlement. Inevitably, you have to choose—unless, of course, the North Vietnamese become so impressed by the self-sufficiency of the South that they decide to try to strike a deal with us rather than wait to deal with a Saigon government capable of going it alone.

That could still happen. But the prospect is not heightened by President Thieu's attitude. He sounds more than ever determined to go the Vietnamization route, giving away nothing, playing for our unquestioning support. And for all his talk of flexibility, Mr. Nixon sounds increasingly ready to accept the inevitable contradiction between Vietnamization and negotiation—and to proceed down the Vietnamization track.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Loss for Modern Toryism

Iain Norman Macleod might have become prime minister of Great Britain with better luck in timing, and there would have been no doubt about his government's direction. He was the epitome of modern Toryism—even more so than Edward Heath or Reginald Maudling, with whom he had worked under R. A. Butler to give their party's policies a drastic facelift and updating in the years out of office after the war.

The son of a Yorkshire physician, he believed deeply in the National Health Service instituted by a Labor government and gave it vigorous direction as Minister of Health. He was a more skillful Minister of Labor than any Labor party occupant of that of-

fice in postwar Britain. But it was as an energetic colonial secretary, responding to Harold Macmillan's "winds of change" thesis, that Mr. Macleod provoked the wrath of Conservatives nostalgic for the heyday of empire, and this may have cost him his chance to be prime minister.

Mr. Macleod was a man of courage who asked no quarter from political foes despite pain from a progressive arthritic condition that derived from a war wound. With the Conservative victory in June, he had plunged into his job as Chancellor of the Exchequer with all of his old drive and verve. His death at 56 is a severe loss for his party and his country.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Middle East Crisis

In both Washington and Moscow, peace is more spoken of than arms, and this pause in itself a good thing. It remains to be seen whether it will open concrete cease-fire prospects as a first step. The two superpowers are currently playing a moderating role in the Middle East. But neither of them is ready to accept a weakening of the positions it acquired in that part of the world.

Peace, thus, can result only from the status quo. . . . The question for both the

Americans and Soviets is to convince the Israelis and Arabs to renounce some of their claims in order to avoid a confrontation between the Big Two. The diplomatic game is thus extremely close.

Each one must know very exactly how far it is possible to go without starting the catastrophe. For Washington in the face of Moscow, the limit is the delivery of Phantoms. For Moscow, vis-à-vis Washington, it depends on the number and mission of Soviet "advisors" established in Egypt.

—From *Les Echos* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 23, 1895

ST. PETERSBURG—Information which has recently been received from a well-informed source states that the Bulgarian delegation, in spite of the fact that it has been received by so many high placed personages here, has no official character whatsoever. Its presence will not in any way cause a change in the attitude of the Russian government towards the Bulgarian question. No change is possible as long as the present government exists.

Fifty Years Ago

July 23, 1920

LINCOLN Neb.—Prohibition delegates, at the opening session of the party's convention here today, stamped, nominating William Jennings Bryan as Presidential nominee although balloting for the party leader was not scheduled until tomorrow. The stampede was occasioned by the introduction of a resolution "banning" Bryan the leadership of the party. The move was passed by acclamation although Bryan had previously said he could not accept.



'Sleep Tight, Now...'

France and Monetary Reform

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON—Once again France is playing the leading role in opposition to an international money reform proposal. And its presently stubborn stance suggests that Gaullist is far from dead.

The more cordial Franco-American relations symbolized by President Georges Pompidou's visit here earlier this year are more shadow than substance. On a host of issues from Indochina to the Mideast, Giscard d'Orsay policies are antithetical to those created on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Now, the old French transience on monetary matters, pushed out of sight while the government was trying to recover from the May, 1968, revolution, has surfaced again.

The present issue revolves about a "temporary" floating rate used by Canada to arrive at some new fixed rate. (Canada's currency is still "floating," meaning that demand for Canadian dollars is supposed to determine the rate.)

• Legalization of small, frequent changes in parity—the "crawling peg"—that would allow, in gradual bites, what often happens with a dismaying shock when a major currency devalues or revalues.

As American officials see it, the issue is supercharged emotionally.

One key policymaker believes that many Europeans have concluded, incorrectly, that the United States wants to make some dramatic changes in the system in order to alleviate its balance-of-payments difficulties.

"This is a very difficult subject to talk about," the official says, "because once you say 'flexibility' or 'limited flexibility,' or whatever—it arouses different visions in different people's minds. You are really talking psychology rather than substance. You are really talking about a state of mind..."

Instead, the French are anxious for the development of a monetary union within the Common Market which—even if a single currency did not develop for many years—would tend to offset what the French consider to be U.S. economic dominance.

Thus, Mr. Pompidou's Gaullism is more sophisticated than the general's own version. He is not proposing a new war on the dollar. But his indirect attack, which seems to be succeeding, is to stall the American drive for more flexibility, even to the extent of blackmailing the British, who also see the wisdom of freeing the present system from some of its existing rigidities.

Maurice Schumann, French Foreign Minister, has made clear to the British that their revived Common Market application will be vetoed by the French, unless the U.K. agrees to the community's position that among themselves they will not take advantage of wider exchange rate margins that might later be agreed upon by the International Monetary Fund.

And at a recent meeting of the Group of Ten deputy finance ministers in Paris the French just about won assurance that nothing beyond more study of the problem will be approved at the IMF's annual meeting in Copenhagen this fall.

U.S. Points

American officials had proposed that three specific points be put forward by the IMF:

• Exchange rates should be allowed to fluctuate in a "band" of 3 percent either side of official parity, instead of the present 1 percent.

• Legalization of the so-called "temporary" floating rate used by

Canada to arrive at some new fixed rate. (Canada's currency is still "floating," meaning that demand for Canadian dollars is supposed to determine the rate.)

• Legalization of small, frequent changes in parity—the "crawling peg"—that would allow, in gradual bites, what often happens with a dismaying shock when a major currency devalues or revalues.

Anything that might psychologically or otherwise interfere with closer monetary integration of the EEC.

The American position is that you cannot turn the clock back:

You are bound to see some changes in exchange rates as one nation's currency gets out of line with others, and therefore it makes sense to provide a system that will discourage speculation.

"I find it a little ironic," says an American official, "that some people sit around all day worrying about international capital flows that undercut (a country's) domestic monetary policy—yet refuse to see that wider banks might help them to dampen the extent of these movements."

Whether progress is made in this difficult field will depend in good part on whether the Common Market countries can settle their differing viewpoints. Even the strongest advocates of reform do not want to provoke a break with the French.

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There are a lot more such fright stories, and others possibly in the making as bad or worse; earthquakes caused by manmade dams, deserts spreading relentlessly across overgrazed land, a new Ice Age induced by human tinkering with the climate.

Something may be done in the Baltic, the only point, however, on which the Swedes and the Russians agree. But what else could not be enough. If nothing else, the winds would defeat those winds that carried radioactive ash around the world in Hiroshima in a fortnight; that have impregnated the Antarctic ice with 2,600 tons of DDT.

There is really no getting around it. If the planet is to be reasonably livable somewhere around the year 2000, we are going to have to have planetary rules, planned, devised, imposed and policed. There is nothing to do with international sentimentality. One World or the Brotherhood of Man can still hate our neighbors, is merely the recognition of elementary survival principles unparalleled, at this stage in human history, to the earliest struggle against cannibalism. (Cannibalism is one way out, of course, but it does not fall within our immediate view.)

The economic problems—inflation and recession—which the Democrats have counted on to work against the GOP appear to be easing.

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The more vivid and immediate television's depiction of war in Vietnam, crime in the streets or conflict in the cities becomes, the more the viewers tend to regard those problems as beyond the scope of any politician.

One result—found in the private polling of candidates in several states this year—is an unprecedentedly high percentage of "informed voters" who say they are uncertain how they will vote.

One public opinion analyst who has looked at the polls for a number of candidates remarked that "any incumbent who runs this year on his record as a problem-solver is asking for defeat."

The clearest sign of the "alienation phenomenon" these men discern is non-voting. Primaries this year in states as dissimilar as New York, Virginia and Iowa have produced record or near-record low turnout.

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When voters don't vote or say they are uncertain how they will vote, the politicians' rule-of-thumb is that the incumbents are in trouble. The axiom is: When in doubt, they vote them out.

But that rule may not apply this year. The incumbents are doing rather well so far in the primaries. Roughly two-thirds of the House and Senate nominations have now been settled and only seven incumbents—one senator and six representatives—seeking renomination have lost.

MOHAMED KHALIFA
Kuwait

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When voters don't vote or say they are uncertain how they will vote, the politicians' rule-of-thumb is that the incumbents are in trouble. The axiom is: When in doubt, they vote them out.

But that rule may not apply this year. The incumbents are doing rather well so far in the primaries. Roughly two-thirds of the House and Senate nominations have now been settled and only seven incumbents—one senator and six representatives—seeking renomination have lost.

MOHAMED KHALIFA
Kuwait

cusing Military Regime

Legal Group Accuses Brazil of Regular Use of Torture

NEVA, July 22 (NYT).—The International Commission of Jurists said Brazil's military regime to date of making torture a "systematic, scientifically developed practice."

"Torture today in Brazil is no longer a mere aid of judicial investigation," the Geneva-based private agency said in a nine-page report. "It has become a political tool."

Most prisons and other places of detention in Brazil "torture is systematically applied often even before the interrogation begins," the commission said.

Supported by lawyers and jurists most of the non-Communist countries, the commission has constructive status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council and the 18-nation Council of Europe. Sean MacBride, a former foreign minister of Ireland, is the commission's secretary-general.

Doctors Present

Army doctors are sometimes present at the torture sessions to keep the victims conscious in order to enable the torturers to go on for several consecutive hours," it continued.

Another reason for the presence of doctors was said to insure that the prisoners did not receive injuries that would be too apparent should they appear before a judge.

The plumping of a prisoner's head into a bucket filled with dirty water or extremity until near suffocation, electric shocks and blows on the genital organs and other sensitive parts of the body with lead and iron clubs are some of the tortures employed, the commission said.

The report details other forms of torture, including the use of specially trained police dogs to attack the prisoners. But, the report says such torture results not from instructions but from the "individual initiative of one or other agents of repression."

'Little Hope'

The commission said that the spreading use of torture "corrupts Brazilian society." There was little hope, the report said, "of ameliorating the repression in view of the ever-increasing number of civil servants and military officers who have incriminated themselves by torturing their fellow citizens."

But the commission said that by continuing to draw attention to the situation, public opinion in civilized countries had a "very real chance of putting a stop to the inhuman practices suffered by so many men and women in Brazil."

o Bello Stands By His Assertions on Vatican's Finances

LENNNA, July 22 (UPI).—An American author said today he stands by his allegations—despite Vatican denials—that the Roman Catholic Church holds working capital of \$13 billion.

'Osservatore Romano, the Vatican newspaper, said yesterday that many of the statements in Nino Bello's book *"The Vatican Enclosed"* were "fantastic exaggerations."

Mr. Lo Bello, a journalist based in Vienna, issued a statement saying that, "until such time as the Vatican makes public the reality of its finances and investments, in an official annual report by His Holiness, I stand by my fact stated in my book."

"My book contains no 'fantastic exaggerations' and deals only in light facts," said Mr. Lo Bello, who is a Catholic.

The Vatican paper said its actual working capital was "far from being one-hundredth" of the amount which Mr. Lo Bello mentioned.



BERLIN VISITOR.—Mrs. Angie Brooks-Randolph of Liberia, president of the UN General Assembly, and her son, Winston Henries, getting a look at the Communist wall.

During May Earthquake

Speed of Peruvian Avalanche Created 250 mph Mudslide

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UPI).—The Peruvian earthquake of May 31 triggered a disaster of a kind "never before recorded," two U.S. geologists reported today.

The quake killed more than 50,000 persons and injured about the same number. It wreaked 186,000 homes.

But the specific event that still startles geologists who surveyed the scene afterward was a gigantic avalanche of ice and rock which fell from the 21,800-foot heights of Nevados Huascaran, Peru's highest mountain, upon the town of Yungay and Huaraz.

It buried these two towns and took the lives of 20,000 persons. This one happening accounted for 40 percent of the total toll of the whole disaster. The other 60 percent died in the collapse of brittle houses.

UN Team

Dr. George Erickson of the U.S. Geological Survey in Washington and Dr. George Plafker of the survey's Menlo Park, Calif., office have just returned from Peru where they studied the quake as part of a special United Nations team.

The destruction caused by the avalanche, apart from all the other damage done by the quake, "was almost unbelievable," they reported. "Possibly surpassing in magnitude such catastrophic events as the Mt. Pelee eruption of 1902 on the island of Martinique and the eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79 that buried the city of Pompeii."

In the beginning the avalanche, triggered by the quake, started with the sliding of a mass of glacial ice and rock about 3,000 feet wide and about a mile long on the nearly steep slopes of Huascaran.

It swept downward, dropping 12,000 feet vertically in a distance of nine miles and hit the town of

Archaeologist Gerasimov Dead, Moscow Reports

MOSCOW, July 22 (AP).—The Academy of Sciences announced the death, after an unspecified prolonged illness, of Mikhail M. Gerasimov, 63, one of the world's most distinguished anthropologists and archaeologists.

Mr. Gerasimov acquired early fame by founding the first school of plastic reconstruction of faces on the basis of skull formations.

Back in 1927 he began to sculpture Neanderthal men and other anthropological types which populated the area of the U.S.S.R. in prehistoric times.

On the basis of skull formations he did faces of many historic figures such as Tamerlane, Ivan the Terrible, Czar Fedor and German poet Friedrich Schiller.

Mr. Gerasimov was director of the laboratory of the Institute of Plastic Reconstruction of the Ethnographic Institute and author of many scientific works, such as "Facial Reconstruction on the Basis of Skull Formations."

George Johnston

SYDNEY, July 22 (AP).—Australian author George Johnston, 53, died in his Sydney home last night. A former newspaperman and World War II correspondent, Mr. Johnston's works include the autobiographical books "My Brother Jack" and "Clean Straw for Nothing."

Train Is Derailed, Killing 6, Near Reggio Calabria

GIOIA TAURO, Italy, July 22 (UPI).—A crack passenger train delayed for 30 minutes by demonstrators left the tracks today near this deep-south seaside resort, spilling passengers along the rails.

Police said six persons were killed and about 60 injured. Authorities issued emergency calls on radio for blood donors. The train, the Southern Arrow from Sicily to

The turbo-prop Soviet plane—one of the world's largest transports—took off from Keflavik on Saturday carrying relief supplies for victims of the Peruvian earthquake.

Nixon's College Plans to Assemble Oral History of His Early Career

NEW YORK, July 22 (NYT).—President Nixon has taken the first formal step toward assembling a comprehensive historical record of his political career, which will eventually be placed in the Richard M. Nixon Presidential Library.

A source close to the President disclosed yesterday that Mr. Nixon has entrusted to his alma mater, Whittier College, in California, the task of undertaking an oral history program covering his youth and early years in politics.

The decision was taken during a private meeting the President had at the White House last week with Frederick Binder, president of the small Quaker college just south of Los Angeles, the source said.

The President apparently was guided by a recommendation from the Richard M. Nixon Foundation, a group formed last year by the President's friends and supporters across the country to plan and build the presidential library and museum.

The decision to locate the oral history project at Whittier College was confirmed yesterday by the foundation's chairman, Leonard K. Firestone, of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. Reached by telephone in Akron, Ohio, Mr. Firestone said:

"Many of the President's aunts and uncles and cousins live in the area, as well as his early political associates, who will be interviewed in connection with the project."

The college has already earmarked \$50,000 to hire a historian and pay for a staff of professional interviewers for the first year of the program's operation, Mr. Firestone said. He indicated that some of the money will be raised by friends of the President,

Its Portrait of Pope Julius II Also Genuine, Florence Says

FLORENCE, Italy, July 22 (UPI).—The portrait of Pope Julius II in Florence's Uffizi gallery—said by London's National Gallery last week to be a copy of a Raphael painting they possess—is also the work of the Italian Renaissance master.

This claim was made yesterday by Prof. Luciano Berri, director of the Uffizi, and adds to recent controversy over the painting.

Prof. Berri said the Uffizi portrait of the 16th century warrior-Pope Julius, a patron of Raphael, would be cleaned at the end of the current tourist season. Only then would it be possible to compare its quality with the London portrait.

The professor added that it had been known as long ago as 1923 that Julius in the National Gallery was an original.

The National Gallery announced last week that it had been discovered that its Julius was by Raphael. The gallery said the painting, which had been hung for 146 years in relative obscurity and had been considered to be a copy of that in Florence, pre-dated its Italian twin by at least a few weeks.

No one in Florence has in the least underrated the importance of the discoveries in London, Prof. Berri said. But he said that even in the National Gallery statement claiming to possess the original, "the possibility" is not excluded that the one in the Uffizi could be a second original, although perhaps with more studio participation.

The professor added that it had never been claimed that the Uffizi

7 of 10 Convicts Slain After Break In Philippines

MANILA, July 22 (UPI).—Ten convicts, sawed their way out of their cell at the Philippine national penitentiary last night, but seven were shot dead during a dash for freedom.

Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike moved the resolution last Sunday, when all 157 members of the House of Representatives assembled in an almost festival atmosphere in the Royal Junior School Auditorium here.

The MP's later debated the resolution in their own chamber.

Ceylon's present constitution was drafted while this Indian Ocean island was a British colony and came into force with independence in 1948.

In last May's general elections, the United Front—consisting of Mrs. Bandaranaike's Sri Lanka Freedom party, the Trotskyite Lanka Samaja party and the pro-Moscow Communist party—were given a mandate to turn the country into a republic.

Two of the survivors were recaptured early today inside the prison reservation in Muntinlupa, 18 miles south of Manila. Prison authorities said they expect to capture the last one shortly. Six who made the break were under death sentences.

The prisoners cut through the window grills of their cell with a smogged saw.

They had scaled three of four ten-foot fences made of steel matting and barbed wire and were climbing the last fence when an alarm sounded.

Big-4 Berlin Talks End for Summer Without Progress

BERLIN, July 22 (NYT).—Following the sixth round of the current four-power talks on Berlin, the ambassadors of the four victorious powers of World War II agreed to meet again sometime in September, following a summer vacation pause.

There was no report of progress at yesterday's meeting.

The envoys of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union have been meeting here at three-week intervals since March 26 with the declared aim of improving the situation of the city.

Parliamentarians will hold their first meeting as a constituent assembly on July 23.

The 13-member Tamil Federal party voted for the resolution, although a spokesman had earlier forecast that the party would oppose it.

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The absence of any Soviet flexibility underscored Moscow's declared intention of keeping the Berlin question separate from the other East-West dealings, such as the strategic arms limitation talks in Vienna.

French Teacher Free During Arson Probe

DRAGUIGNAN, France, July 22 (AP).—Ernest Bolo, the Paris teacher charged with starting fires in the Riviera region swept by forest fires last week, was freed from jail here today.

The investigating magistrate said the present state of the inquiry into the charges does not require holding Mr. Bolo any longer. He was released in provisional liberty, the French equivalent of bail.

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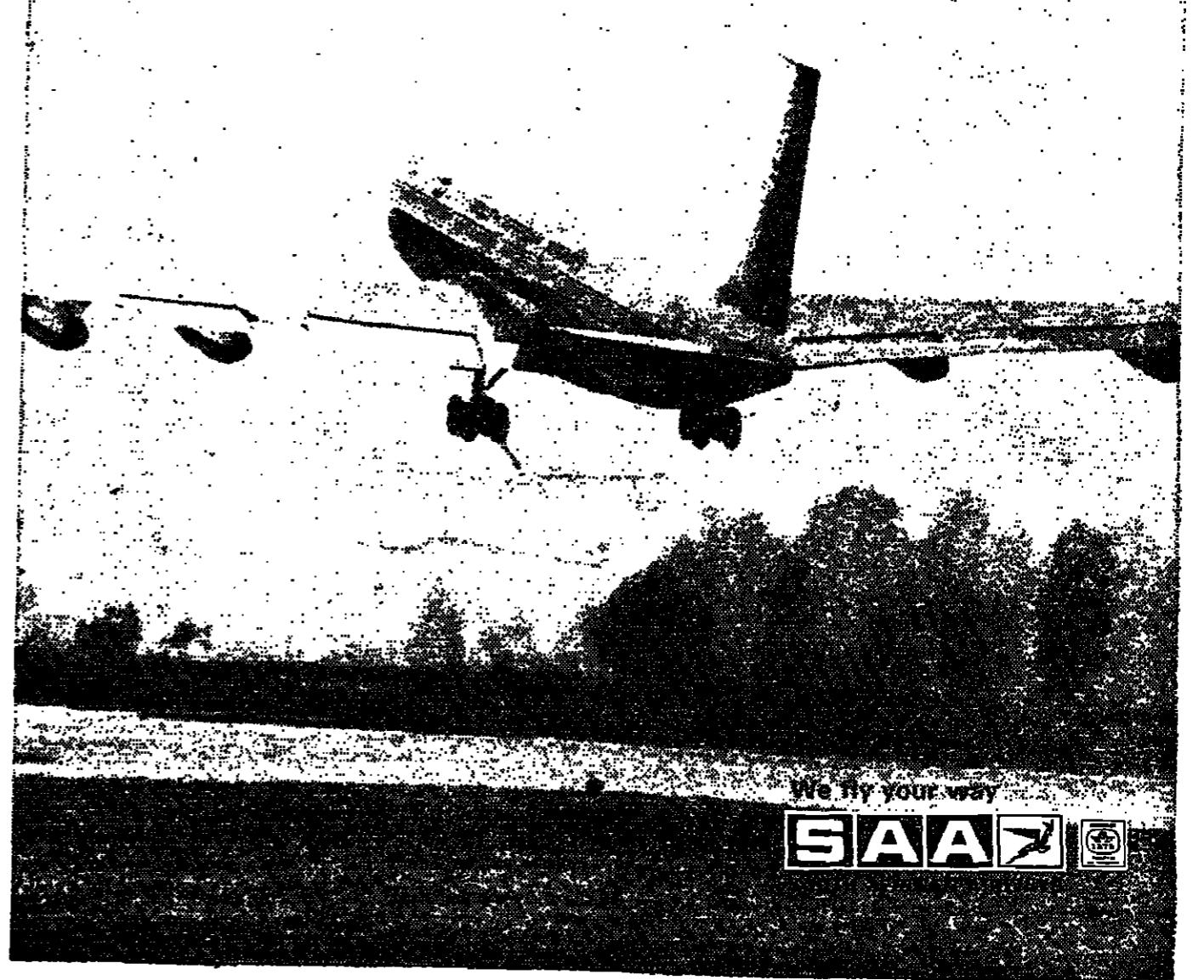
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PARIS COLLECTIONS
Patou Runs Through the Hit Parade

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, July 22.—The Paris fashion openings that used to spread over ten not exactly leisurely days are now squeezed into five, and I have a horrid hunch that further compression lies ahead. In a few years the whole crowd may be blown over together on a 747, with shows on board. Openings every hour on the hour after the plane reaches Paris will get the whole thing over in a day. There will be just time enough to write one jolly little paragraph about each designer. There's not much more than that now.

In Patou's collection, major event of the current season's third day, Michel Goma, youngest designer for a venerable house, runs through the now established Paris hit parade. He shows the capes, the cropped jackets and the big, circular skirts, and does a good job with each look.

Goma also adds something of

his own. He substitutes the decolleté tank top for the turtle neck in sports clothes and, whether you like it or not, it's new.

If you believe Paris is the Santa Claus that brings all the goodies to other countries' fashions, the next sugar plum to expect is the comeback of the strapless-top evening dress. It was the shocker of the early 40s when debs, movie stars and matrons were all photographed as if they were rising from a bathtub with neck and shoulders completely bare.

Goma's strapless-top dress is skinny violet crepe, cut straight across the under-arms. The line is broken only by a fringed, violet scarf, knotted around the throat and falling to the ankle hem.

Earlier in the day, Guy Laroche showed a strapless-top dress even more like the old days. It was short black wool crepe and looked like something by Jacques Fath, but without all the construction and petticoats.

Goma has a long tweed with suede story; the suede is used for lace-up-the-neck tunics over tweed knickers and skirts, or just as yokes or sleeves. Leather makes the new tank tops for the tweed costumes, too. All the sporty things are worn with cloche hats and either boots or ghillies.

Goma's fashions look balanced, and it's a nice switch from the long stretch silhouette that's almost everywhere else. Many coats, like the non-traditional wool plaids, and many of the crepe dresses have the sweater cut that follows the body all the way down, to the dropped hem, of course.

Fireworks

For those who want fireworks, Goma carries his plaids into sequin skirts and makes a brown sequin sheath with white collar and cuffs. Much more interesting, though, are the simple chiffons that cling to the body until they swell out below the knees, or the black moire dinner suit with an

adorable white organdy shirt. They are worn almost completely undecorated (no more gypsy chains) except for the narrow bands of ribbon or suede that the girls wrap and tie around their throats.

Heels are rising. They are at least three inches high for the shoes worn with party clothes.

Patou has something new in brides, too. She wears a white satin trench coat and satin sou' wester.

The play's the thing at Guy Laroche. He has built a stage in his salon with a mechanical curtain and a couple of turntables. Laroche himself made the skiing and galloping horseback movie that plays behind most of the fashions. Jean Mousy, who works with ballet, directed the actor and actress models.

The whole show couldn't have been cornier but, in the end, models playing everybody from Little Red Riding Hood to Midnight Cowboy are more fun than models stalking along a runway in a serious fashion show.

Oh, yes, there are fashions, too. They are Russian-inspired, a familiar story by now. Guy Laroche's Russian is even more Russian than the others in Paris.

He has the capes, the hoods, the tunics, the boyar pants, the peasant skirts and the boots. Many of his boots are fur and others are embroidered and jeweled.

Laroche's models look like Russian dolls when they drap huge fringed and embroidered shawls over the heads and put on their peasant skirts made of re-embroidered and jeweled wool.

Fur and fabric capes are for men as well as women in the collection and the men wear lame tunics, too.

One dinner dress by Laroche, white crepe with just a little embroidery and a ruffled hem, is just Russian enough to be different but not too realistic.

The couture is supposed to light the way for others with



Above: Patou's favorite little dress of black and white heavy tweed. At left: the trendy plaid coat over matching skirt.



tively decorated rooms in France were presented at the Intercontinental Hotel.

The Duchess of Windsor, chairman of the awards in Europe, was detained at the last minute, and Ray Kassar, president of Burlington House, gave the silver boxes to André Oliver, a partner of Pierre Cardin; Andreana Marcello of the publicity team at Mme. Grès and architect Jean Dubuisson and his wife.

All this and the Burlington Awards for the most attrac-

Dining Out in Paris
A Superb Restaurant That Seats Only 22

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, July 22.—You may

not be able to get in today, or tomorrow, or the next day, because Mme. Cartet's extraordinary bistro can contain only 22 persons. Even with the best intentions in the world, there really is not space for one more.

Persistence, however, brings its own reward.

Eventually you will have a meal worthy of a sonnet.

Marie Antoinette, Cartet's little temple of gastronomy, is a vestige of another era. Its rarity makes it even more precious. Madame Cartet was born in Bourg-en-Bresse (famous for the finest chickens in France) which is in the department of the Ain, birthplace of Brillat-Savarin, the 18th-century gourmet. She opened her modest Paris establishment in 1936. Mme. Cartet was a very young woman then, who loved to cook. She still looks comparatively young and she still loves to cook. An army of fervent hopes she lasts a long time.

From Kitchen

From the hole-in-the-wall kitchen comes such a succession of marvels that you watch, checking to see if somebody else could possibly have ordered something more wonderful than you. The *soufflé de tourteau* is an ethereal golden-brown dome, rich with the flavorful meat of the giant hard-shell crab. The *brûlée de morue* is like a swan cream.

The *charcuterie* is a parade of homemade terrines, *jambon persillé* and various sausages. Mme. Cartet serves you an assortment of everything and then returns to give you a little more. One of the great specialties at this time of the year is duckling with fresh figs.

Mme. Cartet does her *bœuf bourguignon* in a single piece, which has been prepared with a dry marinade of salt, pepper, and chopped herbs before being cooked for six hours in good red wine with shallots. It is sliced and brought to the table in its entirety.

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WINE
Looking at Little-Known Burgundies

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, July 22.—Those who have drunk the great wines of Burgundy and know their way through the thicket of Burgundian appellations, like to rattle off the tip of the tongue the nine noble growths of Beaune, may also be aware of white and rosé Beaune jolts and have tasted Pernand-Ladoix, Savigny-lès-Beaune and Pernand-Vergennes. But do they also know that Nuits-Saint-Georges, not to mention Vougeot, Morey-Saint-Denis and Musigny, produces an excellent white wine in small quantity?

Small indeed, for less than 900 gallons of white are produced in Nuits-Saint-Georges against some 230,000 of red. One of the few places it can be found in Paris is Chêz Gérard, where you can get an idea of how good these aberrations can be.

Furthermore, since they are virtually unknown, they are likely to be very honest and inexpensive. There is little point in cheating on a wine that no one has heard of. If it is made at all, it is made for local consumption where cheating is spotted at once, or else it is made for the love of making it.

The less well-known, the more unknown, wines of a region as famous as Burgundy are almost invariably bargains in the sense of the word.

For instance, every wine lover knows Pouilly-Fuisse, the main noble growth of the Maconnais. But does he know that Pouilly-Vinzelles and Pouilly-Léchery from the same region, are as about as good, and are nearly certain to be more honest?

Red Mercurey is merely the best-known wine of the Côte Chalonnaise. There are also white Mercurey, white Macon and red and white Mâcon and Givry. The whites at the best can rival the very expensive Montrachet family wine.

Meursault produces nearly as much white wine as does Saint-Aubin, but in Saint-Aubin I had recently a L'Archestrat who was every bit as good as a Meursault.

The Côte de Beaune seems to hold more surprises than the Côte de Nuits, although it rose from Marsannay just before Dijon is one of the best produced in Burgundy.

Besides Savigny-lès-Beaune and Pernand-Vergennes, there are also the excellent vins de Blagny, Chorgey-lès-Beaune, Monthelie, Auxey-Duresses, Saint-Romain and the Margaux group at the southernmost tip of the Côte de Beaune—Chilly-lès-Moranges, Deneau-lès-Moranges and Sampigny-Moranges.

Chandet, at 20 Rue Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, has a number of these more or less obscure products and likes to talk about them.

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FINANCE

Page 7

Dockheed Newest Object of Banks' Aid Packages

By H. Erich Heinemann

W YORK, July 22 (NYT)—One of the country's No. 1 defense contractor rests with Congress yet another major corporation avoid serious financial difficulties have agreed on the outline of a financing package designed to keep Lockheed Aircraft Corp. business in substantially its present form. All concerned agree that the

atest Chief Lays to Quit Penn Central

PHILADELPHIA, July 22 (Gen.
Penn Central Transporta
chairman Paul A. Gorman confirmed he will resign his
as soon as the trustees assume their responsibilities."

Gorman has held the job less than two months, taking when former board chairman J. T. Saunders was ousted. A side said Mr. Gorman had the comment.

A district court judge John P. in today named four trustees the Penn Central reorganization.

ey were George P. Baker, re
Dean of the Harvard Busi
School; W. Willard Wirtz, former secretary of labor; Jervis J. head of the Chicago, Island and Pacific Railroad; Richard C. Bond, president of Wanamaker Co., a Philadelphia department store.

anwhile, it was revealed in Washington that the cash needs Penn Central may exceed \$500 million over the next two years.

report made by the Federal public today by Congressman Patman, D., Texas, contained statement. Rep. Patman charged the administration knew of export, which expressed doubts Penn's ability to repay the at the time it was seeking essential support for a \$200 million cash infusion.

report was dated June 17, government withdrew its offer \$200 million loan to Penn under Defense Production Act no. 10. The report said \$200 could only have briefly bankruptcy proceedings.

Penn Central, the financial risks to the amount from the loan be estimated at the time be of the uncertainties and involving Penn Central.

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British Levy On Imports To Be Lifted

Tories Set December End to Labor Measure

LONDON, July 22 (Reuters)—Britain's import deposit levy system will end on Dec. 4, the government announced in Parliament today.

Lockheed issued a statement today saying that "any implication...that a financial agreement has been reached by Lockheed with its banks and the Department of Defense is incorrect." But it added that "Lockheed has been negotiating toward such an agreement for some time...and feels confident that an agreement will be reached."

The bulk of the funds that Lockheed is thought to need now—\$300 million out of a total of \$430 million—would either have to be provided by the government directly, or by a government-guaranteed loan.

This would include a highly controversial \$200 million "contingency fund" for Lockheed to help cover cost overruns on the giant C-5A cargo plane—part of the proposed \$60.2 billion military procurement authorization bill which is to come up for Senate debate tomorrow.

The bankers view the \$200 million fund as the key to the financing package. But the present hostile mood of Congress toward defense spending in general breeds doubt that the appropriation will be passed.

The effort to save Lockheed is only the latest in a series forced on the largest banks by the current "liquidity squeeze." The drive to help the Penn Central Transportation Co. did not prevent that company's default, but others have benefited.

This is an outline of the financing package that has been negotiated by the banking group headed by Bankers Trust Co.

The \$200 million contingency fund.

A \$100 million "V" loan, guaranteed by the government under the terms of the Defense Production Act of 1950, which would be provided by 24 major banks.

A further drawing of \$80 million from the same group of banks under the terms of Lockheed's existing \$400 million line of credit.

The company has drawn down \$220 million of this, but in line with normal banking practice, the \$80 million remainder is now being held as a form of "compensating balance."

An undetermined amount of some \$50 million in "reserves payments" by bankers, who will put up \$100 million more than before.

Some elements of the financing enterprise, for example, the Lockheed Missiles and Space Co.—ought to be highly profitable. Furthermore, the company received a "substantial" tax refund this year.

But with four of Lockheed's principal defense programs—the C-5A, the Cheyenne attack helicopter, the SRAM (short range attack missile) and its shipboard operations—all enveloped in major cost overruns, problems are anticipated this fall, when the L-1011 is due to go into full production.

Indeed, a good part of Lockheed's present and potential problems seem to stem from a mix up in financing. There have been reports—which Lockheed has never denied—that up to \$75 million of the \$300 million bank credit lines now in use were diverted to the C-5A program, even though originally set for the L-1011.

All told, Lockheed has asked the Pentagon for more than \$600 million in progress payments on disputed defense contracts to help cover cost overruns.

Soviet Union's Industrial Output Increases

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, July 22 (NYT)—The Soviet Union reports that its economy showed a marked improvement in the first six months of this year.

In the mid-year economic report published in Izvestia, the government newspaper, yesterday, the Soviet Statistical Board said that industrial output had shown a growth rate of 9.5 percent over the comparable period last year.

In 1969, the Soviet economy suffered a sharp setback in virtually every sector, due largely to a severe winter. At the half-way point last year, industrial growth was only 6.5 percent above the previous year.

Other important indices also showed significant improvement in the latest report. Labor productivity, viewed by economists here as crucial to real economic growth, was up by 7.5 percent and profits, bookkeeping index of an enterprise's success, were up 15 percent in 1970, the figures were 44 percent and 7 percent, respectively. Wages rose 5 percent to 120 rubles (roughly, \$120) in the latest period.

The report indicated, however, that agriculture, a perennial sore point and the subject of a recent

targeted goals.

Meat and milk production, the subject of special attention by the party and state, showed only slight increases. But poultry, reflecting an increase in "chicken factories," was up 21 percent and eggs 18 percent.

At the moment most likely better weather, there was a 26 percent increase in the sale of vegetables and a 50 percent rise in fruit.

Fruit, vegetables, and meat have become increasingly in demand in recent years as Soviet consumers altered their traditional bread and potatoes diet. A decree published yesterday gives increased material incentives to farmers to grow and sell vegetables and fruits, often hard to find in markets here, following a similar decree aimed at increasing meat production.

Mr. Brezhnev has been waging a campaign to increase efficiency for virtually all of this year. The statistical upsurge undoubtedly will be used to show that the campaign has produced results. But Mr. Brezhnev himself has pointed out that too often Soviet officials have substituted quantity for qua

Goodyear, GT&E Profits Sag

TWA Losses Mount; Slowdown Is Blamed

NEW YORK, July 22 (Reuters)—A loss of \$4.71 million in the second quarter of the year brought Trans World Airlines losses for the first six months to five times the level of the 1969 period, according to TWA figures released today.

The second-quarter loss, amounting to 51 cents a share, compared with a profit of \$6.22 million, 57 cents a share, made in the 1969 quarter.

For the first half, losses are at \$44.45 million, \$4.45 a share, compared with losses of \$3.88 million, 56 cents a share, in the 1969 period.

Revenue, however, continued to climb—by 10 percent in the quarter, to \$296.6 million from \$272.3 million and by 6 percent in the

half year, to \$531.8 million from \$501.76 million.

Earnings figures include results from Hilton International. Revenue totals do not.

Charles Tillinghast Jr., TWA chairman, said the second-quarter losses reflected continuation of the air traffic controllers' slowdown into April, lower yields from international traffic, and a lack of growth in domestic air traffic.

Earnings of its Hilton International subsidiary rose to \$2.25 million in the second quarter from \$2.1 million in the corresponding 1969 quarter.

Goodyear

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. reported today a 44 percent drop in net earnings for the second quarter of the year, and a 26 percent sag for the first half.

The firm blamed an eight-week strike by rubber workers at 16 plants for most of the profit downturn.

On the New York Stock Exchange today a 1.184 million-share block of Goodyear stock was traded at 24 1/4 off 2. It was the largest block in NYSE history.

The firm's net was \$24.33 million, or 33 cents a share, down from \$43.17 million, 60 cents a share, in the year-ago period.

Revenue, meanwhile, dipped 3.5 percent to \$260.6 million from \$274.67 million.

In the first six months of the year, profits fell to \$6.52 million, 56 cents a share, from \$7.25 million, or 63 cents a share, in the year-ago period.

General Telephone

General Telephone & Electronics reported today an 11 percent drop in second-quarter earnings, which brought the decline for the first six months of the year to 13 percent.

Net fell to \$50.84 million, 48 cents a share, from \$57.06 million, 54 cents a share, in the year-earlier period.

Revenue, however, was up 6 percent to \$542.3 million in the quarter.

For the first half, GT & E net fell to \$53.1 million, 50 cents a share, from \$105.59 million, \$1.04 a share, up 4 percent from the year-earlier period.

Standard Industries

Standard Industries reported today a 10 percent drop in second-quarter earnings, which brought the decline for the first six months of the year to 13 percent.

Net fell to \$1.76 million, 71.7 cents a share, from \$2.14 million, 81.8 cents a share, in the year-ago period.

Revenue, however, was up 6 percent to \$540.6 million, 54 cents a share, from \$517.9 million.

Raytheon Co.

Raytheon Co. reported today a 10 percent drop in second-quarter earnings, which brought the decline for the first six months of the year to 13 percent.

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Squibb Beech-Nut

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VF Corp.

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Denmark (air)D.Kr.	174.00	91.00	Israel (air)	\$ 29.50	15.50	Sweden (air)Sw.Kr.	147.00	76.00
Finland (air).....\$	25.00	13.00	ItalyLire	13,800	7,200	SwitzerlandSw.Fr.	95.50	50.00
FranceFr.	93.00	49.00	Lebanon (air)	\$ 33.50	17.50	Turkey (air)	\$ 25.00	13.00
GermanyD.M.	86.00	42.00	LuxembourgL.Fr.	1,100.00	575.00	Yugoslavia	\$ 25.00	13.00
Great Britain (air)	£ 7.17.0	4.2.6	NetherlandsFl.	80.00	42.00	Other, Europe (air)	\$ 25.00	13.00
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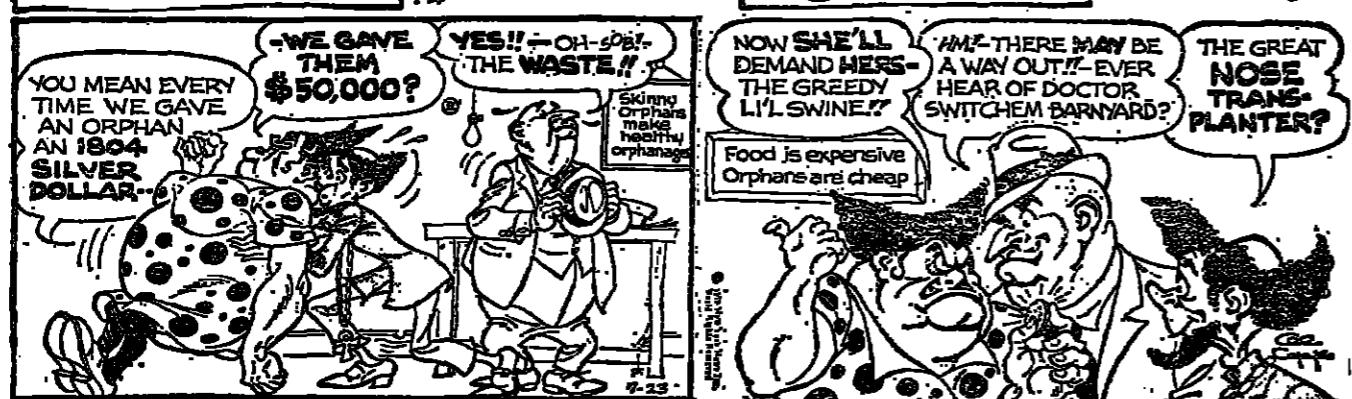
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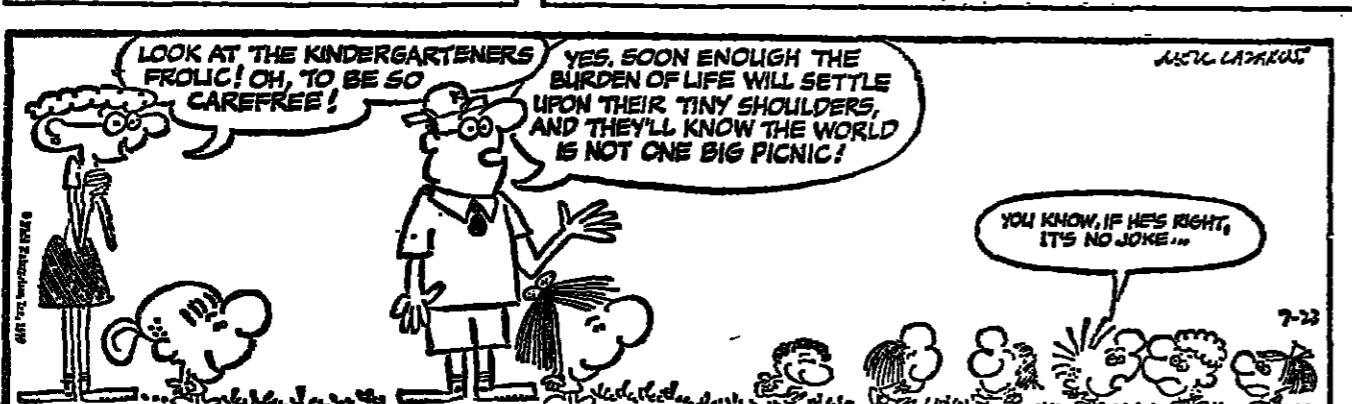
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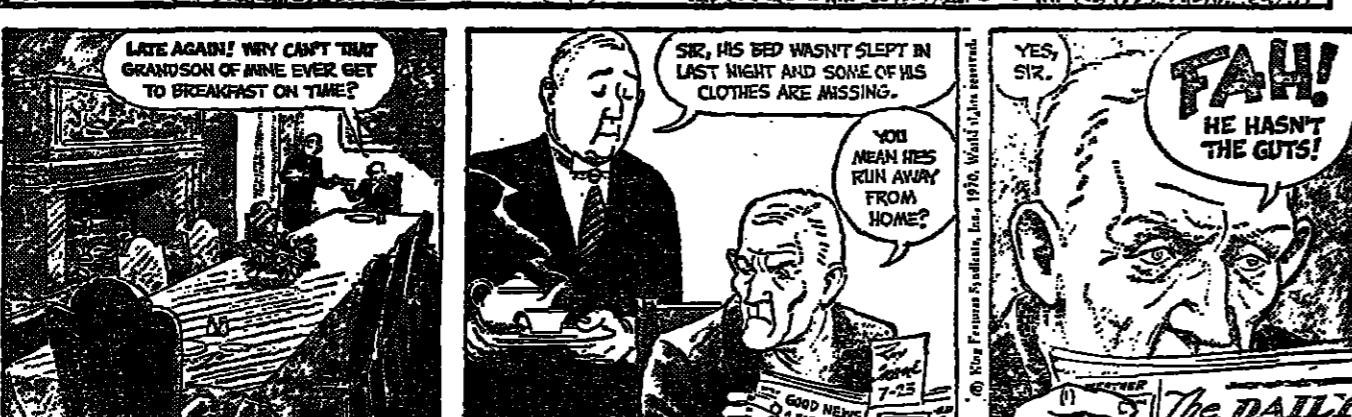
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BOOKS

JAPAN: FROM PREHISTORY TO MODERN TIMES

By John Whitney Hall. Delacorte. 395 pp. \$9.95.

JAPAN: THE STORY OF A NATION

By Edwin O. Reischauer. Knopf. 345 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

IT is a safe bet that Americans know less about Japan than any country with which they have been intimately concerned. We fought a devastating war with it, had emotional hangups and guilt feelings over the use of the two atomic bombs, and have carried out one of the most remarkable and successful "occupations" a victory imposed on a beaten foe.

It may well be that the greatest memorial to Gen. Douglas MacArthur will be his administration of Japan under the occupation rather than any battle fought during the war.

Japan is now a major trade partner and an economic rival and a puzzling element in our defense calculation in the Far East. Yet most Americans know little of its history, less of the shape and development of its institutions and nothing of its great men.

These books, by Hall, professor of history at Yale, and by Reischauer, former ambassador to Japan and now on the Harvard faculty, can help remedy that deficiency. Since they cover the ground from the beginnings through the occupation, they are bound to be somewhat summary. But both deal with the larger flow of events and with the powerful figures who influenced them.

They touch only lightly on cultural matters, but devote a fair amount of their space to religious belief. To the nature and place of Shintoism, Buddhism and Confucianism, since all were organic parts of Japanese existence and were used in the making of government policy.

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In addition, the books supplement each other. Two-thirds of the Reischauer volume, a rewritten and updated version of his earlier "Japan: Past and Present," is devoted to the years since the Meiji restoration, in roughly 1868. But only 25 percent of Hall's book is given over to that period. Thus each volume thickens what is thin in the other.

In the long view it is notable how the patterns of Japanese history repeat themselves. Japanese administrators preferred to work in concert and through some venerated institution rather than in their own name. For example, the emperor is the most conspicuous aspect of Japanese rule and seemingly the source of all power. But, generally, he never had any power at all. Reischauer is the authority for the statement that the emperor's decision to surrender to the Allies in the last war was "the first important political decision."

The same is true of the period immediately after World War II. Although they had been chauvinistic and nationalistic to a suicidal degree, they quickly accepted a new American constitution and to the work of recovery and success unsurpassed by any other nation in the same time of time. All this was done by governments conservative of the main, and not free of latent part. Yet in a of these economic vision Japan appears to be unable to take its place as an effective force in influencing international policy. Perhaps its experience with foreign cultures before World War II was so drastic as to inoculate it forever against similar excursions in the future. If so, it will be interesting to see how long these profits without risk can endure.

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS

1 Channel swimmer's wear

2 There: Lat.

10 English poet

14 Type of camera

15 Lucky one in a

17 In the secretary's drawer

18 Gym shoes

19 Actress Hagen

20 Imposture

22 Capacious

23 Giraffe's pride

25 Quaver

27 Recoil

28 Vain fancy

30 Virgil epic: Var.

32 Article

34 In an early stage

36 California's Stanford

38 Southern capital

41 Hoaxes

42 Regard

43 Interior artistry

44 Halloween word

45 Put off

11 Eavesdrop

51 Initials on a sheet

13 Gaelic

16 Lace

21 Amphitheat

24 Boat

26 Light purple

29 Indivisible

31 — iniquity

33 Cousins of

35 Absolute

37 Household

38 Vestment

39 — account

(considered)

40 Examine

41 Earth goddess

43 Time periods

46 Surfaces

48 Salad item

49 Volcano pit

50 Variant belief

52 Paid homage

54 — novarism

56 Concurrence

57 Part of R.S.V.P.

59 Completed

62 That language

64 Dickens' character

JUMBLE

Scrambled word game by Henri Arnold, Jim Coble

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words:

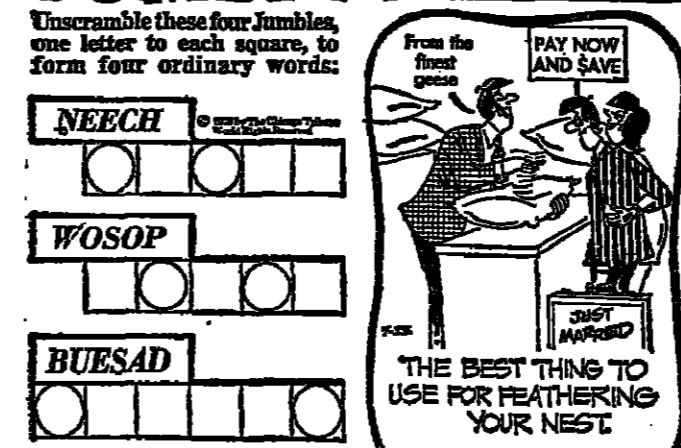
NEECH

WOSOP

BUESAD

TUSACC

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

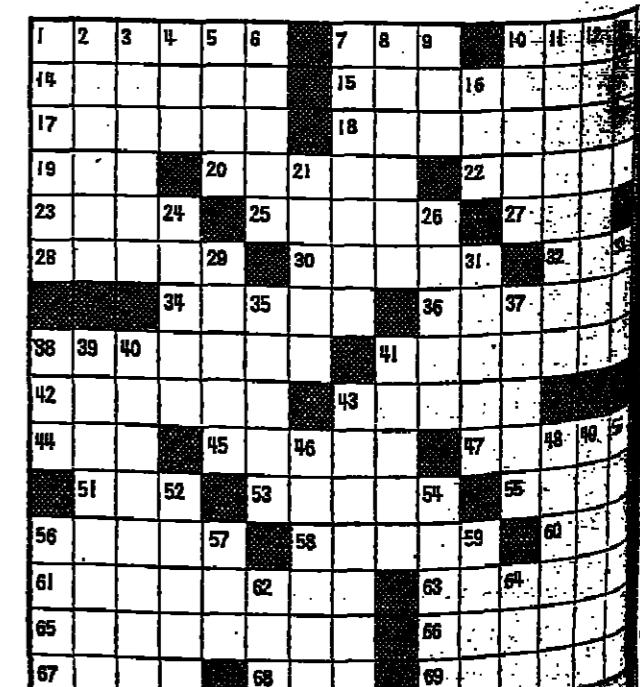


Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: EXILE FRAME ZINNIA AFLATO

Answer: What a Moroccan said to someone he hadn't seen in years—YOUR FEZ IS FAMILIAR



CALAVAS
THE NIGHT CHIEF
PENNY

Gets First Victory and a Bruised Shin

McLain Breaks Ice, Doesn't Break Leg

By Murray Chase

NEW YORK, July 22 (UPI)—McLain finally has his first victory of the season, but he also badly bruised left shin. Detroit's bad boy picked up both games last night as the Tigers beat the Minnesota Twins, 5-2. McLain had made five previous starts since being paroled from minimums. Bowie Kuhn's new

suspension hit July 1, but had failed to last more than seven innings in any game and had compiled an undependable 5-3 earned run average.

Facing the Twins for the first time in 1970, the 26-year-old right-hander made it to the eighth inning, allowing just two runs. But Gene Tower, the leadoff batter in the eighth, smashed a line drive off

McLain's left shin, and the pitcher was forced to quit early.

Still, McLain was happy, calling the victory "a major breakthrough."

"I think I'm getting better," he added. "I think I'm starting to turn the corner."

Mayo Smith, the manager, said the injury didn't appear to be serious enough to cause McLain to miss a start, then commented: "He

had better control than he has been having. He's not quite at mid-season form, but he's getting there."

The Tigers had scored all five runs by the time McLain limped off. He himself scored the first after singling, and Willie Horton knocked in two more with a homer.

White Sox 5, Indians 3

Chicago, beat Cleveland, 5-3, with Gail Hopkins figuring in a pair of two-run rallies. Hopkins singled home a run in the fifth and sent in another in the seventh with a sacrifice fly.

Athletics 4, Senators 9

Sal Bando tripled across a run in the fourth and scored on Don Mincher's sacrifice fly, helping Oakland down Washington, 4-0.

Angels 10, Red Sox 6

Clyde Wright gained his 14th victory, but wasn't around when California concluded a 10-6 triumph over Boston. Wright left the game in the sixth and his replacement, Ken Tatum, walloped a three-run homer in the seventh that capped a five-run outburst.

Orioles 2, Royals 1

Terry Crowley ripped a run-scoring double in the ninth inning, snapping a 1-1 tie and sending Baltimore to a 3-1 triumph over Kansas City.

Yankees 4, Brewers 3

The New York Yankees took advantage of Skip Lockwood's willingness to score two runs in the fifth inning and two more in the sixth for a 4-2 victory over Milwaukee.

Astros 5, Pirates 1

Houston downed Pittsburgh, for the second straight night, 3-1. In handing Jim Nelson a loss, after four victories, the Astros scored two runs in the first, the second and the fifth on Jesus Alou's homer.

Reds 6, Cardinals 5

Pat Corrales singled and scored the tying run in the sixth, then singled across two runs in the seventh as Cincinnati edged St. Louis, 6-5.

Phillies 9, Giants 6

One error by Alan Gallagher and two by Ed Lanier led to four unearned runs that helped Philadelphia beat San Francisco and Juan Marichal, 9-6.

Cubs 3, Braves 2

Ferguson Jenkins pitched a four-hitter and cracked a two-run homer as Chicago defeated Atlanta, 8-2. The game was delayed by rain five times.

Expos 5, Dodgers 2

Montreal topped Los Angeles, 5-2, behind the hitting and pitching of Carl Morton. Morton recorded his 15th victory and clinched a two-run, 41-foot home run, his first in the majors.

No-Hit Pitcher Ranked

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—A pitcher working on a no-hitter was lifted for a pinch-hitter in the eighth inning last night.

The pitcher was right-hander Kirby "Kirby" of the San Diego Padres who had held the world champion New York Mets hitless, although yielding a first-inning run on two walks, a double steal and a ground out.

When he was taken out for a pinch-hitter, who struck out, in the last of the eighth, the San Diego fans booted. They booted some more when reliever Jack Baldschun yielded two runs in the ninth to keep it up to date.

The computer terminal, a specially designed "electric typewriter" is operated from the press box. A statistician—human—will pump a stream of information into the computer to keep it up to date.

Statistics the computer will provide include the number of times a Braves' batter has driven in a run with two out, the number of times a batter has put the Braves ahead in games, and the percentage of times a batter has driven in runs with runners on sand or third.

The Braves hope similar computers will be installed in every National and American League park, with a central computer information bank.

Patterson to Fight

In N.Y. on Sept. 15

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Floyd Patterson, 35-year-old former world champion who has not fought since Sept. 14, 1968, will return to the ring Tuesday, Sept. 15, to box Charlie (DeVil) Green of New York at Madison Square Garden.

Patterson was inactive since he lost a controversial decision to Jimmy Ellis in Stockholm in 1968. It will be Patterson's first appearance in the new Garden and his first main event in the Garden, now old, since 1965 when he beat George Chuvalo.

One item the computer turned up immediately in a demonstration was that, although Cleve Boyer is barely hitting above .200, he has one of the best averages on the team for striking home runners from second or third. To no one's surprise, Hank Aaron and Rico Carty

Braves Turning to Computer For More Baseball Statistics

ATLANTA, July 22 (UPI)—The Atlanta Braves have unveiled a computer they hope will eventually provide more statistics for baseball.

By pumping several coded keys, the Braves will be able to know in a matter of seconds not only batting averages or pitching records but also how a performer did in a variety of statistical situations.

One item the computer turned up immediately in a demonstration was that, although Cleve Boyer is barely hitting above .200, he has one of the best averages on the team for striking home runners from second or third. To no one's surprise,

Hank Aaron and Rico Carty

turned up with the best ratio of driving in runs in clutch situations.

Statistics are one of baseball's strongest "traditions," said Tom Waldbauer, Braves' public relations director. "In the past, however, we have been limited in the amount of pertinent data which can be updated during and immediately following the games."

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Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

W L Pct. GB

Baltimore 56 36 .571 0

Braves 57 35 .572 1

Cubs 57 35 .572 1

Giants 57 35 .572 1

Phillies 57 35 .572 1

Pirates 57 35 .572 1

Reds 57 35 .572 1

Rockies 57 35 .572 1

Western Division

W L Pct. GB

Cardinals 57 35 .572 0

Giants 57 35 .572 1

Marlins 57 35 .572 1

Reds 57 35 .572 1

Rockies 57 35 .57

Art Buchwald

The Loved Ones

WASHINGTON. — This is a government of reports and studies. No matter what happens in this nation, the first solution is to appoint a commission to study it. The commissions take one year, two years, some even longer, and then they make their report to the President. If the President agrees with the report, it's released to the nation. If he or his staff disagrees with it, it's buried. But where?



Just by chance I discovered the secret burial grounds of reports and studies made by presidential commission. The cemetery is located on a hill overlooking the upper Potomac. It is quiet and deserted, and only the chirping of birds or the call of a hoot owl can be heard.

"In some cases, the President says, 'Let's release this report to the press and then bury it.' Occasionally a report will just die of heartbreak because nobody pays any attention to it."

"In any case, after the report is dead, it has to be buried, because if you're President you don't want someone finding it at a later date and using it against you."

"So every week each report that has died is placed in a pine box and loaded on a government hearse and brought up here, where we have a simple ceremony before lowering it into the ground."

"If it's a blue ribbon panel report that's been killed in a pine box and loaded on a government hearse, we give it a 21-gun salute. Otherwise, we lay it to rest with only a few licks as possible."

"This cemetery goes for miles and miles," I said.

"No one knows how many reports have been buried here by the different presidents."

Mr. Gottfried Snellenbach has been caretaker of the burial area for government reports since the Harding administration, and after I assured him I would not dig up any of the graves, he let me enter the large well-kept grounds.

"We've got some of the great reports of all times buried here," Mr. Snellenbach said. "We've got reports that cost \$20 million, and we've got reports that cost \$2,000, but in the end they all wind up here, buried six feet under."

"Sir, what kind of reports are resting here?"

"It might be better to ask what kind of reports aren't buried here. We have reports on violence, studies on blacks, students, unemployment, the economy, the Communist threat, housing, health care, law and order. You name it, and we've buried it."

"How does a report find its final resting spot in this setting?"

"Well, as you know, the President is always appointing a commission to study something or other, and after the study

is completed, the members want to discuss urgent matters with mutual interest with you. Write to me."

AN ORIGINAL EVENING artist working in Paris invites you to visit their studio and workshop. Call: 43-10-10. Mme. Denise Rocher, Paris-16.

BABY LAYTON urgent. Paris about 10am and night. — Dad.

MISS AMERICAN WORLD would like to correspond with interesting young people world-wide. Object: exchange of notes, news, etc. Box 100, Danner, Grove, Illinois, U.S.A.

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Business want to discuss urgent matters with mutual interest with you. Write to me."

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